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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

APRIL–JUNE 1942

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

B. E. P. Q. 499, Supplement No. 1, Fifth Revision Effective April 23, 1942

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

JAPANESE BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The fumigation of packaged plants to free them from infestation by Japanese beetle has heretofore been authorized for treatment by fumigation with methyl bromide at 67° and 63° F. schedules. Further investigation has shown that boxed or wrapped plants can be fumigated successfully with methyl bromide for this insect at all seven of the dosage and temperature schedules authorized for the treatment of balled and burlapped nursery stock. These instructions are accordingly revised to provide authorization for the use of any of these schedules for packaged plants.

§ 301.48–b. *Administrative instructions to inspectors on the treatment of nursery products, fruits, vegetables, and soil, for the Japanese beetle. Treatment authorized.* Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology

and Plant Quarantine by § 301.48–6, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 6 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48], subsection (1) (5) of § 301.48–b [1] [on page 13 of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 499, issued June 9, 1939] is hereby further modified effective April 23, 1942, to read as follows:

(5) *Methyl bromide fumigation*

Equipment.—An approved fumigation chamber equipped with vaporizing, air-circulating, and ventilating systems must be provided.

Application.—After the chamber is loaded, the methyl bromide must be vaporized within it. The air within the chamber must be kept in circulation during the period of fumigation. At the completion of the treatment, the chamber must be well ventilated before it is entered and the plants removed. The ventilating system should also be in continuous operation during the entire period of removal of the fumigated articles.

(i) Fumigation of plants, with or without soil

Temperatures, periods of treatment, and dosages.—The temperature of the soil (with bare root stock, the root spaces) and of the air for each type of treatment must remain throughout the entire period of treatment at the minimum specified in the following table, or higher:

Temperature at least	Period of treatment	Dosage (methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet)	Temperature at least	Period of treatment	Dosage (methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet)
	Hours	*Pounds*		*Hours*	*Pounds*
1. 73° F.	2½	1½	5. 57° F.	3½	2½
2. 67° F.	2½	2	6. 54° F.	4	2½
3. 63° F.	2½	2½	7. 50° F.	4½	2½
4. 60° F.	3	2½			

The dosage shall be for each 1,000 cubic feet including the space occupied by the load.

Preparation of plants.—The treatment is to be applied to plants with bare roots or in 14-inch pots or smaller, or in soil balls not larger than 14 inches in diameter nor thicker than 14 inches when not spherical. The soil should not be puddled or saturated and must be in a condition which in the judgment of the inspector is suitable for fumigation. The plants should be stacked on racks or separated so that the gas can have access to both top and bottom surfaces of pots or soil balls. While not essential that the balls be completely separated from each other they should not be jammed tightly together.

Packaged plants.—Boxed or wrapped plants in packages not more than 14 inches in diameter may be fumigated at any one of the above seven temperatures, periods of treatment, and schedules. In order that the fumigant may have access to the roots and soil masses about the roots, the wrapping shall not be tightly closed.

Varieties of plants.—The list of plants, including greenhouse, perennial, and nursery-stock types treated experimentally, is subject to continual expansion and, moreover, is too great to include in these instructions.

The schedule for the fumigation of strawberry plants as specified in subsection (1) (5) (ii) of § 301.48b [page 14 of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 499] remains the same as heretofore. (7 C. F. R. § 301.48; sec 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

This supplement supersedes Supplement No. 1, revised, dated August 6, 1941.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 21st day of April 1942.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

[1] This section was originally issued as § 301.48a.

B. E. P. Q. 499
Supplement No. 4, First Revision

Effective May 7, 1942

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

JAPANESE BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by §301.48–6, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 6 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle], subsections (i) (4), (k) (1), and (m) (2) of § 301.48b [see pages 6, 8, and 15, respectively, of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 499, issued June 9, 1939], are hereby modified, effective May 7, 1942, to read as follows:

§ 301.48b *Administrative instructions to inspectors on the treatment of nursery products, fruits, vegetables, and soil, for the Japanese beetle*

(i) POTTING SOIL

(4) *Lead arsenate treatment*

Season.—The treatment must be applied before August 1.

Condition and type of soil.—The soil must be friable. Wet soil must never be treated. The treatment is recommended only for soils that are slightly acid or neutral in reaction. Any type of soil may be treated provided it meets these requirements.

Dosage.—Two pounds to 1 cubic yard.

Application.—The lead arsenate must be thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Period of treatment.—Plants freed from soil and potted in soil treated in the above manner, by August 1, may be certified for shipment between the following October 1 and June 15, inclusive.

Handling of potted plants.—When plants potted in lead-arsenate-treated soil are plunged in beds or set in frames exposed to possible infestation, the soil of these beds or frames must previously have been treated with lead arsenate at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre.

Treated plants carried after June 15.—When plants potted in soil treated as prescribed are carried after June 15, they may be again eligible for certification between October 1 and June 15, inclusive, of the second year if, on August 1 of the second year, analyses show the soil to contain lead arsenate at the rate of 2 pounds per cubic yard.

(k) SOIL IN AND AROUND COLDFRAMES, PLUNGING BEDS, AND HEELING-IN AREAS

(1) *Lead arsenate treatment*

Season.—The treatment must be applied before August 1 if the land is to be used in the fall.

Condition of soil.—The soil must be friable and in good tilth.

Dosage.—Twenty-three pounds to each 1,000 square feet, or 1,000 pounds per acre. For subsequent re-treatments, the quantity required to restore a concentration of 1,000 pounds per acre, as determined by chemical analyses, must be applied, except that determination by chemical analyses of a concentration of 900 pounds per acre will be acceptable without re-treatment.

Application.—The lead arsenate must be thoroughly mixed and incorporated with the upper 3 inches of soil.

Period of treatment.—Plants must not be placed on or in the soil thus treated until after October 1.

(m) TREATMENT OF PLANTS BEFORE DIGGING

(2) *Lead arsenate treatment*

Season.—Treatment must be applied by July 1. Plants may be certified when the period of treatment is completed, and until the following June 15.

Condition of soil.—The soil must be friable and in good tilth. This treatment is recommended only for soils that are slightly acid or neutral in reaction.

Dosage.—Twenty-three pounds to each 1,000 square feet, or 1,000 pounds per acre. For subsequent re-treatments, the quantity required to restore a concentration of 1,000 pounds per acre, as determined by chemical analyses, must be applied, except that determination by chemical analyses of a concentration of 900 pounds per acre will be acceptable without re-treatment.

Period of treatment.—Plants in plots treated initially must not be dug until October 1; those on re-treated plots may be dug on September 20.

Application.—Lead arsenate must be thoroughly mixed and incorporated with the upper 3 inches of soil. The ridge of soil between the plants in the rows and the soil about the base of the plants must be removed to a depth of 2 inches and placed in the space between the rows of plants. Lead arsenate may be applied with a suitable distributor or broadcast by hand, before or after the hoeing operation is completed. Then the soil between the rows of plants must be cultivated three times. On the last cultivation, the cultivator is adjusted in such a manner that the treated soil is thrown toward the rows of plants. At least 3 inches of treated soil must be placed in the rows about the bases of the plants.

Varieties of plants.—The varieties of plants which have been treated successfully by this method are given in Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine Circular E–418.

Safety zone.—Same as that prescribed in (k).

Marking.—Same as that prescribed in (k).

(7 C. F. R. § 301.48; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 2d day of May 1942.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

B. E. P. Q. 499,
Supplement No. 5

Effective May 18, 1942

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

JAPANESE BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Experience and further experiments in paradichlorobenzene fumigation for the treatment of plants after digging to free them from infestation by Japanese beetle permit modification of treating requirement approved June 9, 1939, without increasing risk of spread. The instructions authorizing the use of this method are accordingly revised to reduce the period of treatment from 5 to 3 days.

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 301.48–6, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 6 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle], paragraph (l) (4) of § 301.48b [see page 11 of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 499, issued June 9, 1939] is hereby modified effective May 18, 1942, to read as follows:

§ 301.48b *Administrative instructions to inspectors on the treatment of nursery products, fruits, vegetables, and soil, for the Japanese beetle.* * * *

TREATMENT OF SOIL ABOUT THE ROOTS OF PLANTS

(l) TREATMENT OF PLANTS AFTER DIGGING * * *

(4) *Paradichlorobenzene fumigation*

Season.—The treatment must be applied between October 1 and May 1.

Varieties of plants.—Many different kinds of plants have been successfully treated experimentally. The list of plants which have been treated without injury is subject to such continual expansion that it cannot be appropriately included in these instructions. Experience has shown that possible plant injury is associated at least to some extent with the condition and growth of the plants at time of treatment. It is suggested, therefore, that trial tests be made before large numbers of plants are treated.

Preparation of plants.—Excess soil should be removed and the mass reduced as much as possible without injuring the roots. The plant ball should be moist, but not wet. Pots must be removed from potted plants. When burlap on balled plant is of coarse weave, it may be left on the balls, but when it is closely woven, it must be removed.

Preparation of plunging soil.—The paradichlorobenzene must be thoroughly mixed with a light sandy loam, or sand, which is moist but not wet, and free from lumps, stones, and debris. It must be mixed immediately before using.

Care of plants during treatment.—If it is necessary to water the plants during the treatment to prevent desiccation, the operation must be limited to a light syringing, under the supervision of an inspector. During the treating period care should be used to assure that the natural air movement will aid in reasonably rapid dispersal of the fumigant that escapes from the soil to prevent it from being held about the foliage of the treated plants.

Care of plants after treatment.—It is advisable to avoid excessive watering of the plants after treatment in order to permit any residual gas to escape from the plant balls.

(i) Complete Coverage

Temperature.—The temperature of both the treating soil and the soil ball must not be less than 50° F. during the period of treatment. To prevent injury to the plants, it should not go above 65°.

Dosage.—Ten pounds per cubic yard of mixing soil (6 ounces per cubic foot) for soil balls up to 6 inches in diameter at the narrowest dimension. Twenty pounds per cubic yard of mixing soil (12 ounces per cubic foot) for soil balls from 6 to 8 inches in diameter at the narrowest dimension.

Application.—Spread a layer of the treated plunging soil on a smooth hard surface, such as a floor or bench, and then place a row of plants, with the balls spaced at least 1 inch apart, on this soil. Fill the spaces between the plant balls with treated soil and cover the plant balls to a depth of 1 inch. Then place about 1 inch of treated soil against the row of plants. This operation is repeated until all the plants are plunged.

Period of treatment.—The plants must be left undisturbed for a period of 3 days.

(ii) Side Application

Temperature, dosage, period of treatment.—The various combinations of dosage and exposure which may be used at different temperatures are given in table 1. It is desirable to maintain the temperature fairly constant. The temperatures given at the head of the column in table 1 are the minimum temperatures during the period of treatment.

* * * * * * *

Application.—Spread a layer of the treated plunging soil on a smooth hard surface, such as a floor or bench, and then place a row of plants, with the balls spaced at least 1 inch apart, on this soil. Fill the spaces between the plant balls with treated soil, *taking care not to get the treated soil in contact with the stems of the plants*, and cover the upper side of the plant balls with treated soil to within 2 inches of the stems. Then, place about 1 inch of treated soil against the row of plants. The operation is repeated until all the plants are plunged.

(7 C. F. R. § 301.48; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 15th day of May 1942.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (NO. 37)

B. E. P. Q. 523, amending P. Q. C. A. 278, revised — Effective May 11, 1942

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN PLANT QUARANTINE NOTICES

ADDITIONAL QUANTITY LIMITS FOR PLANTS IMPORTED FOR PROPAGATION PURPOSES

Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, § 319.37–14a [P. Q. C. A. 278, Revised, July 14, 1931] is hereby amended effective May 11, 1942, by adding

the following items to the list of representative genera for which quantity limits have been determined; and effective July 1, 1942, by increasing by 25 percent the quantity limitations specified in § 319.37–14a both as to the original list and as to this supplemental list:

§ 319.37–14a *Administrative instructions; limitations on special-permit plant material entered for propagation purposes under § 319.37–14.*

Genus		Yearly limits
Abutilon	plants	100
Acanthaceae	do	[2] 250
Acidanthera	corms	1,000
Adiantum	plants	250
Adlumia	roots	250
Aloe vera (medicinal)	plants	5,000
Aloe (ornamental)	do	250
Amaryllidaceae	per genus	1,000
Amherstia	plants	100
Ananas	do	250
Andira	do	100
Annona	do	250
Anthemis	divisions	250
Antholyza	bulbs	1,000
Aponogeton	plants	500
Aralia	do	500
Aralia	cuttings	2,500
Araceae	plants	[2] 250
Aristea	bulbs	1,000
Arundo (reed)	plants	250
Avocado	do	2,000
Babiana	bulbs	1,000
Bessera	do	10,000
Bombax	plants	500
Bougainvillea	do	250
Bomarea	do	250
Brodiaea	bulbs	10,000
Bromeliaceae	plants & suc	250
Bromeliads	plants	[2] 250
Brosimum (breadnut)	do	100
Brownea	do	100
Brunfelsia	do	100
Bryophyllum	do	250
Bulbocodium	corms	10,000
Bursera	plants	250
Cactus	do	5,000
Calathea	tubers	1,000
Callicarpa	plants	100
Calluna	do	250
Calochortus	corms	10,000
Calystegia	plants	250
Calycanthus	do	100
Campanilla	do	250
Campanula	do	1,000
Caragana	do	100
Cardwellia	tubers	250
Cassia	plants	100
Cestrum	do	200
Clethra	do	100
Clivia	do	500
Codiaeum	do	100
Colocasia	tubers	1,000
Convolvulus	plants	250
Cordyline	do	250
Coriaria	do	250
Cornus	do	250
Crambe	bulbs	5,000
Crescentia	plants	250
Crinum	bulbs	1,000
Crocosma	do	1,000
Croton	plants	500
Cryptocoryne	do	500
Curcuma	do	250
Cycadaceae	do	[2] 250
Cycas	do	250
Cyperus	do	250
Daboecia	do	500
Danae	do	1,000
Datura	do	250
Davidia	do	100
Dianthus	do	100
Dicentra	divisions	250
Dieffenbachia	plants	1,000
Dierama	bulbs	1,000
Diospyros	scions	1,000
Disanthus	plants	100
Echinacea	do	250
Epigaea	do	100
Erythrina	do	100
Erythronium	bulbs	10,000
Eucharis	do	500
Eugenia	plants	100
Eurycles	bulbs	1,000
Fagus	plants	100
Farquharia	do	250
Fern	do	250
Ficus	do	250
Galtonia	bulbs	10,000
Gardenia	plants	1,000
Geissorhiza	bulbs	1,000
Genipa	plants	100
Gravisia	do	250
Guiacum	do	100
Gypsophila	do	250
Haemanthus	bulbs	250
Haworthia	plants	250
Helliconia	do	250
Heliopsis	do	250
Hermodactylus	roots	1,000
Hippeastrum	bulbs	5,000
Homeria	do	1,000
Inga	plants	100
Ismene	bulbs	10,000
Ixiolirion	do	5,000
Ixora	plants	1,000
Jacaranda	do	100
Juglans	do	100
Kerria	do	100
Koelreuteria	do	100
Lantana	do	1,000
Leucocrinum	bulbs	500
Lomatia	plants	1,000
Lonchocarpus	stems	10,000
Lupinus	plants	500
Malanthemum	do	250
Mammea	do	100
Mangifera	do	100
Manihot	do	250
Marica	do	250
Meconopsis	do	1,000
Michelia	do	100
Monarda	do	250
Monstera	do	250
Moraea	bulbs	1,000
Montrichardia	plants	250
Myosotis	do	250
Myricaria	do	100
Nandina	do	250
Neanthe	do	250
Neillia	do	250
Nelumbium	roots	500
Nepenthes	plants	500
Nerine	bulbs	5,000
Nerium	plants	100
Nomocharis	do	500
Omphalodes	do	250
Ormosia	do	100
Orthrosanthus	rhizomes	1,000
Parthenium	plants	5,000
Petrea	do	1,000
Phaedranassa	bulbs	500
Phaeomeria	plants	250
Philodendron	do	500
Plnus	do	100
Plumieria	do	200
Polygonatum	do	250

[1] Per genus.

Genus		Yearly limits	Genus		Yearly limits
Poterium	plants	250	Stenomesson	bulbs	5,000
Prunus	do	200	Sterculia	plants	100
Pulmonaria	do	250	Strelitzia	do	250
Pyrus	do	250	Succulents	do	[3]250
Ramondia	do	1,000	Tabebuia	do	100
Rhodohypoxis	do	250	Thymus	do	250
Rudbeckia	do	250	Tillandsia	do	250
Sandersonia	bulbs	1,000	Tree fern	do	250
Schizolobium	plants	100	Tropaeolum	do	250
Selaginella	do	100	Vaccinium	do	100
Senecio	do	250	Veltheimia	bulbs	1,000
Shortia	do	500	Vitis	plants	100
Silene	do	250	Warszewiczia	do	100
Stapeliceae	do	250	Zephyranthes	bulbs	1,000

[3] Per genus.

(7 C. F. R. § 319.37–14; sec. 7, 37 Stat. 317; 7 U. S. C. 160.)
Done at Washington, D. C., this 6th day of May 1942.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS REVISED

[Press notice]

May 12, 1942.

The Department of Agriculture said today that the white-fringed beetle quarantine and regulations have been revised, effective May 9, 1942. The regulated areas in the four quarantined States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi have been extended to include new sections in which the beetles have been found since the original quarantine was put into effect more than 3 years ago. The newly added sections are for the most part adjacent to the old infested areas, including the vicinities of Florala, Mobile, and Monroeville, Ala., Pensacola, Fla., New Orleans, La., and Gulfport and Laurel, Miss.

Part of the area at Monroeville—some 84 square miles—has been released from quarantine, however, as repeated inspections indicate there are no beetles there now. Because several communities in the vicinity of Hattiesburg, Miss., have been found infested, the regulated areas in that State have been extended to include parts of the counties of Forrest, Covington, and Lamar, and a small area in Pearl River County not heretofore under regulation. Parts of Dallas and Escambia Counties, Ala., and of Iberia and Saint Tammany Parishes, La., are also brought within the regulated area for the first time.

Among the commodities placed under regulation throughout the year (unless exempted by administrative instructions) are grass sod, peanut hay, lily bulbs, and nursery stock including greenhouse-grown annuals and perennials. All restrictions are lifted on the movement of sweetpotatoes, peas, and beans.

There is a new regulation as to the cleaning of railway cars, trucks, and other vehicles, and another permitting the shipping of live specimens of white-fringed beetles for scientific or experimental purposes as specifically authorized.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 72

Revision of Quarantine and Regulations
Effective May 9, 1942

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

To bring the white-fringed beetle quarantine and regulations in line with current information this revision is made to extend the regulated areas in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi to include several small areas in which infesta-

tions of the beetles have been found since the original quarantine became effective; to release an area of approximately 84 square miles in the vicinity of Monroeville, Ala., where repeated inspections fail to show that the beetles are now present; to add to the articles that are restricted throughout the year, lily bulbs, grass sod, peanut hay, and nursery stock including greenhouse-grown annuals and perennials; to lift the restrictions on sweetpotatoes, peas, and beans; and to make other modifications. A regulation (§ 301.72–8) has been included to require the cleaning of railway cars, trucks, and other vehicles which have been used for transporting restricted articles within the regulated area, before such vehicles may be moved interstate to points outside.

The newly added sections are for the most part adjacent to the old infested areas in the vicinities of Florala, Mobile, and Monroeville, Ala., Pensacola, Fla., New Orleans, La., Gulfport and Laurel, Miss., and include also Hattiesburg, Miss., and several communities in the vicinity thereof. Brought within the regulated areas, in part, for the first time, are the counties of Dallas and Escambia, Ala., the parishes of Iberia and Saint Tammany, La., and the Mississippi counties of Covington, Forrest, and Lamar.

Under the authority contained in the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905, the interstate movement of living white-fringed beetles in any stage of development is prohibited except when so moved under certification for scientific purposes as authorized in paragraph (b) of § 301.72–9.

To conform with current nomenclature of the white-fringed beetles, the designation of the genus is changed from *Naupactus* to *Pantomorus* and the restrictions apply only to species of the subgenus *Graphognathus*.

Arrangements for inspection may be made by addressing the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 989, Gulfport, Miss., or other field offices listed in the appendix.

DETERMINATION OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

The Secretary of Agriculture, having given the public hearing required by law and having determined that it was necessary to quarantine the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi, to prevent the spread of dangerous infestations of insect pests, commonly referred to as white-fringed beetles, not theretofore widely prevalent within and throughout the United States, on December 14, 1938, promulgated Notice of Quarantine 301.72, part 301, chapter III, title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, and the regulations supplemental thereto §§ 301.72–1 to 301.72–9 inclusive, Part 301, chapter III, title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [B. E. P. Q.—Q. 72, effective on and after January 15, 1939]. At the time the aforesaid hearing was held, the insect pests known as white-fringed beetles were classified as species of the genus *Naupactus* and were so referred to at the hearing when the importance, status, and habits of these insects were fully covered. This group of insects has since been reclassified as species of the subgenus *Graphognathus* of the genus *Pantomorus*. It is therefore necessary to revise the quarantine to adopt current nomenclature for such insect pests, as well as to extend the regulated areas to cover more recently discovered infestations, and to make other modifications.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161) and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141, 143), the subpart entitled "White-fringed Beetle" of part 301, chapter III, title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [B. E. P. Q.—Q. 72] is hereby revised effective May 9, 1942, to read as follows:

SUBPART—WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE

QUARANTINE

Authority: §§ 301.72 to 301.72–9 (a), inclusive, (except § 301.72–2a) issued under sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161. § 301.72–2a issued under sec. 1, 33 Stat. 1269; 7 U. S. C., 1940 ed. 141. § 301.72–9 (b) issued under sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1270; 7 U. S. C., 1940 ed. 143.

§ 301.72. *Notice of Quarantine.*—Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the Secretary of Agriculture quarantines the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi to prevent the spread of dangerous infestations of introduced species of the genus *Pantomorus*, subgenus *Graphognathus*, commonly known as white-fringed beetles, and under authority contained in the aforesaid Plant Quarantine Act and Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141, 143), the

Secretary of Agriculture prescribes regulations. Hereafter the following articles (as specifically named in the regulations supplemental hereto, in modifications thereof, or in administrative instructions as provided in the regulations supplemental hereto), which are capable of carrying the aforesaid insect infestations, viz, (1) nursery stock and other stipulated plants or plant products; (2) soil independent of, or in connection with, nursery stock, plants, or other products; or (3) other articles as stipulated in § 301.72–3; or (4) live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development, shall not be transported by any person, firm, or corporation from any quarantined State into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States, under conditions other than those prescribed in the regulations supplemental hereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the regulations supplemental hereto may be limited to such areas, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas, in the quarantined States, as, in his judgment, shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the said pest or pests. Any such limitation shall be conditioned, however, upon the affected State or States providing for and enforcing the control of the intrastate movement of the restricted articles and enforcing such other control and sanitation measures with respect to such areas or portions thereof as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the intrastate spread therefrom of said insect infestation: *And provided further*, That whenever, in any year, the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in any such regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulations should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective, for such period and for such regulated area or portion thereof as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected areas.

REGULATIONS

Meaning of Terms

§ 301.72–1. *Definitions.*—(a) *The pests.*—Species of the genus *Pantomorus*, subgenus *Graphognathus*, commonly known as white-fringed beetles, in any stage of development.

(b) *Regulated area.*—Any area in a quarantined State which is now, or which may hereafter be, designated as regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of § 301.72, as revised.

(c) *Restricted articles.*—Products or articles of any character whatsoever, the interstate movement of which is restricted by the provisions of the white-fringed beetle quarantine, and the regulations supplemental thereto.

(d) *Nursery stock.*—Forest, field, and greenhouse-grown annual or perennial plants, for planting purposes.

(e) *Inspector.*—Duly authorized Federal plant-quarantine inspector.

(f) *Certificate.*—An approved document, issued by an inspector, authorizing the movement of restricted articles from the regulated areas.

(g) *Limited permit.*—An approved document, issued by an inspector, to allow controlled movement of noncertified articles to designated and authorized processing plants or for other restricted operations.

(h) *Administrative instructions.*—Documents issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine relating to the enforcement of the quarantine.

(i) *Infested* or *infestation.*—Infested by white-fringed beetles, in any stage of development. (See (a) above.)

(j) *Infested area.*—That portion of the regulated area in which infestation exists, or in the vicinity of which infestation is known to exist under such conditions as to expose the area to infestation by natural spread of beetles, as determined by an authorized inspector.

Areas Under Regulation

§ 301.72–2. *Regulated areas.*—The following counties, parishes, cities, and towns, or parts thereof, as described, are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas:

Alabama.—In Conecuh, Monroe, and Wilcox Counties: The W. ½ T. 5 N., W. ½ T. 8 N., all of Tps. 9 and 10 N., R. 9 E. S. ½ and secs. 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, and

17, T. 11 N., R. 9 E. All of Tps. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and S. ½ T. 10 N., R. 8 E. Secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 7 N., and secs. 1 and 2, T. 6 N., R. 7 E.; *in Covington County:* Secs. 30 and 31, T. 2 N., R. 18 E.; secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 2 N., R. 17 E.; T. 1 N., Rs. 17 and 18 E. and SE. ¼ T. 1 N., R. 16 E., and all area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line; also all of the town of Opp; *in Dallas County:* That area included within a boundary beginning on the Southern Railroad where it crosses Bougechitto Creek; thence southwest along the Southern Railroad to Caine Creek; thence southeast along Caine Creek to its intersection with Bougechitto Creek; thence northward along Bougechitto Creek to the starting point; *in Escambia County:* Secs. 32, 33, and 34, T. 1 N., R. 8 E., including all of the town of Flomaton; *in Geneva County:* Secs. 31, 32, and 33, T. 1 N., R. 19 E., and all area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line, including all of secs. 21 and 28, T. 6 N., R. 19 W.; *in Mobile County:* That area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the eastern boundary of the city limits of Mobile, if extended northward, would intersect the northern boundary of S ½ T. 3 S.; thence west to Chickasaw Creek; thence northwestward along Chickasaw Creek to Eight-Mile Creek; thence westerly along Eight-Mile Creek to the western boundary of R. 1 W.; thence south to Eslava Creek; thence easterly along Eslava Creek to the city limits of Mobile; thence following the city limits east and north to the starting point, including all of Blakeley Island and the city of Mobile; also that area included within a boundary beginning at a point where old Highway 90 crosses Fowl River; thence southwestward along old Highway 90 to the junction of old Highway 90 and the Alabama-Mississippi State line; thence south along the Alabama-Mississippi State line to the southern boundary of N. ½ T. 7 S.; thence east to the SE. corner of sec. 9, T. 7 S., R. 3 W.; thence north to the NE. corner of sec. 4, T. 7 S., N. 3 W.; thence east to the point where the south boundary of T. 6 S. intersects Fowl River; thence northwestward along Fowl River to the starting point.

Florida.—In Escambia County: All that part lying south of the northern boundary of T. 1 N., including all of the city of Pensacola, and that part of the county north of the southern boundary of T. 5 N. and east of the western boundary of R. 31 W.; *in Okaloosa County:* T. 5 N., R. 22 W., and secs. 1, 2, and 3, T. 5 N., R. 23 W., and all lands north of both areas to the Florida-Alabama State line; secs. 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, T. 3 N., R. 23 W., including all of the town of Crestview; and secs. 13, 14, 23, 24, T. 3 N., R. 24 W.; *in Walton County:* T. 5 N., Rs. 20 and 21 W., and secs. 31, 32, and 33, T. 6 N., R. 19 W., and all lands north of both areas to the Florida-Alabama State line; also secs. 1 to 24, inclusive, T. 4 N., R. 19 W.

Louisiana.—All of Orleans Parish, including the city of New Orleans, and all of Saint Bernard Parish. *In East Baton Rouge Parish:* All of T. 7 S., Rs. 1 and 2 E. and 1 W., including all of the city of Baton Rouge; *in Iberia Parish:* All of secs. 24, 37, 38, 39, 53, 55, 56, T. 13 S., R. 5 E., and secs. 46, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59 60, T. 13 S., R. 6 E.; *in Jefferson Parish:* That part lying north of the township line between Tps. 14 and 15 S.; *in Plaquemines Parish:* That part lying north of the township line between Tps. 15 and 16 S.; *in Saint Tammany Parish:* All of secs. 38, 39, and 40, T. 7 S., R. 11 E., and secs. 40 and 41, T. 8 S., R. 11 E.

Mississippi.—In Covington County: All of secs. 28, 29, 32, and 33, T. 6 N., R. 14 W.; *in Forrest County:* All that part of T. 4 N., Rs. 12 and 13 W. lying west of Leaf River; all that part of the S. ½ T. 5 N., R. 13 W., lying west of Leaf River; all of secs. 7, 18, 19, and those parts of secs. 6, 8, 17, and 20, lying south and west of old Highway 49, T. 5 N., R. 13 W.; the east ½ and secs. 5 and 8 of T. 5 N., R. 14 W.; those parts of secs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, lying south of Beaverdam Creek, and all of secs. 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 17, T. 1 S., R. 12 W.; secs. 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, 22, 27, 28, 33, and 34, T. 2 N., R. 12 W.; secs. 2, 3, 4, 9, and 10, and those parts of secs. 11, 14, 15, and 16, lying north of Black Creek, T. 1 N., R. 12 W.; *in Harrison and Stone Counties:* That area included within a boundary beginning at the NE. corner sec. 5, T. 4 S., R. 11 W.; thence west to the NW. corner sec. 2, T. 4 S., R. 12 W.; thence south to the NE. corner sec. 15, T. 6 S., R. 12 W.; thence west to the NW. corner sec. 16, T. 6 S., R. 12 W.; thence south to intersection with Wolf River; thence following a general southwesterly direction along Wolf River to Saint Louis Bay; thence following a general southerly direction along the east shore of Saint Louis Bay to the Mississippi Sound; thence eastward along the Mississippi Sound to a point where the east line of sec. 31, T. 7 S., R. 10 W., would intersect with the Mississippi Sound if extended without change in direction of said Sound; thence north to Bayou Bernard; thence following a general northwesterly direction along Bayou Bernard to east line of sec. 22, T.

7 S., R. 11 W., thence north to intersection with Biloxi River; thence northwestward along Biloxi River to the east line of sec. 5, T. 6 S., R. 11 W.; thence north to starting point, including all properties extended onto or over the waters of Mississippi Sound; also all of the town of Wiggins; *in Hinds County:* E. ½ T. 6 N., R. 3 W., and W. ½ T. 6 N., R. 2 W.; *in Jackson County:* That area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the east line of sec. 19, T. 7 S., R. 5 W., intersects the Escatawpa River; thence west along said river to the Pascagoula River; thence south along the Pascagoula River to the township line between Tps. 7 and 8 S.; thence east to the SE corner sec. 31, T. 7 S., R. 5 W.; thence north to the starting point; *in Jones County:* Secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, T. 9 N., R. 11 W.; secs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, T. 8 N., R. 11 W.; secs. 13, 14, 24, 25, 35, and 36, T. 9 N., R. 12 W.; and those portions of secs. 23 and 26, T. 9 N., R. 12 W., lying east of Tallahoma Creek; secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14, T. 8 N., R. 12 W.; and secs. 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 6 N., R. 14 W.; *in Lamar County:* All of the town of Purvis; all of secs. 35, 36 ,T. 1 N., R. 15 W., sec. 31, T. 1 N., R. 14 W., and secs. 1 and 2, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; *in Pearl River County:* All of secs. 3, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; all of T. 5 S., R. 16 W., and E. ½ T. 5 S., R. 17 W.

Articles Prohibited Movement

§ 301.72–2a. *Beetles prohibited shipment.*—The interstate shipping of living species of whitefringed beetles in any stage of development, whether moved independent of or in connection with any other article, is prohibited, except as provided in paragraph (b) of § 301.72–9.

Articles Restricted Movement

§ 301.72–3. *Restricted articles.*—(a) *Movement regulated throughout the year.*—Unless exempted by administrative instructions, the interstate movement of the following articles from any regulated area is regulated throughout the year:

(1) Soil, earth, sand, clay, peat, or muck, whether moved independent of, or in connection with or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things.
(2) Potatoes.
(3) Nursery stock.
(4) Grass sod.
(5) Lily bulbs.
(6) Peanut hay.
(7) Compost and manure.

(b) *Movement regulated part of the year.*—Except as provided in § 301.72–4 hereof, and unless exempted by administrative instructions, the interstate movement from any regulated area of the following products is regulated from June 1 to January 31, inclusive, of any 12-month period:

(1) Forest products such as cordwood, stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties.
(2) Hay, other than peanut hay; roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold.
(3) Peanuts in shells, and peanut shells.
(4) Seed cotton, cottonseed, baled cotton lint, and linters.
(5) Used implements, machinery, containers, scrap metal, and junk.
(6) Brick, tile, stone, cinders, concrete slabs, and building blocks.

Conditions of Interstate Movement

§ 301.72–4. *Conditions governing interstate movement of restricted articles.*—(a) *Certification required.*—Restricted articles shall not be moved interstate from a regulated area to or through any point outside thereof unless accompanied by a valid inspection certificate issued by an inspector: *Provided*, That certification requirements as they relate to part or all of any regulated area may be waived, during part or all of the year, by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, on his finding and giving notice thereof, in administrative instructions, that the State concerned has promulgated and enforced adequate sanitary measures on and about the premises on which restricted articles originate or are retained, or that adequate volunteer sanitary measures have been applied, or that other control or natural conditions exist which have eliminated the risk of contamination by the pests in any stage of development.

(b) *Use of certificate on shipments.*—Every container of restricted articles moved interstate from any regulated area shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a certificate or permit issued in compliance with these regulations, except that in the case of shipments in bulk, by common carrier, a master permit attached to the shipping order, manifest, or other shipping papers, will be sufficient. In the case of shipments in bulk by road vehicle other than common carrier, a master permit shall accompany the vehicle. Master permits shall accompany shipments to destination and be surrendered to consignees on delivery.

(c) *Movement within contiguous areas unrestricted.*—No certificates are required for interstate movement of restricted articles when such movement is wholly within contiguous regulated areas.

(d) *Articles originating outside the regulated areas.*—No certificates are required for the interstate movement of restricted articles originating outside of the regulated areas and moving through or from a regulated area, when the point of origin is clearly indicated, when their identity has been maintained, and when the articles are protected, while in the regulated area, in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

Conditions of Certification

§ 301.72–5. *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and permits.*—(a) *Approved methods.*—Certificates authorizing the interstate movement of restricted articles from the regulated areas may be issued upon determination by the inspector that the articles are (1) apparently free from infestation; or (2) have been treated, fumigated, sterilized, or processed under approved methods; or (3) were grown, produced, manufactured, stored, or handled in such a manner that, in the judgment of the inspector, no infestation would be transmitted thereby: *Provided*, That certificates authorizing the interstate movement of soil, earth, sand, clay, peat, muck, compost, or manure originating in an infested area may be issued only when such materials have been treated or handled under methods or conditions approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(b) *Limited permits for manufacturing or processing purposes.*—Limited permits may be issued for the movement of noncertified restricted articles to such manufacturing or processing plants, mills, gins, or establishments as may be authorized and designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, for manufacture, processing, treatment, or other disposition. As a condition of such authorization and designation, persons or firms so designated shall agree in writing to maintain such sanitary safeguards against the establishment and spread of infestation and to comply with such restrictions as to their handling or subsequent movement of restricted products as may be required by the inspector.

(c) *Dealer-carrier permit.*—As a condition of issuance of certificates or permits for the interstate movement of restricted articles, persons or firms engaged in purchasing, assembling, exchanging, processing, or carrying such restricted articles originating or stored in regulated areas, may be required to execute a signed agreement stipulating that the permittee will carry out any and all conditions, treatments, precautions, and sanitary measures which may be deemed necessary.

Procedure for Applicants

§ 301.72–6. *Assembly of restricted articles for inspection.*—Persons intending to move restricted articles interstate from regulated areas shall make application for certification as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications must show the nature and quantity of articles to be moved, together with their exact location, and if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. Applicants for inspection may be required to assemble or indicate the articles to be shipped so that they may be readily examined by the inspector.

The United States Department of Agriculture will not be responsible for any cost incident to inspection or treatment other than the services of the inspector.

Certificates and Permits May Be Canceled

§ 301.72–7. *Cancelation of certificates or permits.*—Certificates or permits issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled and further certification refused whenever, in the judgment of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the further use of such certificates or permits might result in the dissemination of infestation.

Cleaning of Vehicles

§ 301.72-8. *Thorough cleaning required of freight cars, trucks, and other vehicles before moving interstate.*—Freight cars, trucks, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting within the regulated areas any restricted articles, shall not thereafter be moved interstate from the regulated areas until they have been thoroughly cleaned by the carrier or owner at a point within the regulated area.

Shipments for Experimental or Scientific Purposes

§ 301.72-9. (a) *Articles for experimental or scientific purposes.*—Articles subject to restrictions may be moved interstate for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(b) *Beetles for experimental or scientific purposes.*—Live white-fringed beetles, in any stage of development, may be moved interstate for scientific purposes only under conditions prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of white-fringed beetles so moved shall bear an identifying tag issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Done at the city of Washington this 8th day of May 1942.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(SEAL) CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

PENALTIES

The Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport, from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products, or any class of stone or quarry products, or any other article of any character whatsoever, capable of carrying any dangerous plant disease or insect infestation, specified in the notice of quarantine * * * in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

STATE AND FEDERAL INSPECTION

Certain of the quarantined States have promulgated quarantine regulations restricting intrastate movement supplemental to the Federal quarantine. These State regulations are enforced in cooperation with the Federal authorities. Copies of either the Federal or State quarantine orders may be obtained at the office of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Room 6, Gates-Cook Building (Telephone 1591), P. O. Box 989, Gulfport, Miss., or through a White-fringed Beetle Inspector at one of the following subsidiary offices:

Alabama:
- Florala: Hughes Building (Telephone 64), P. O. Box 187.
- Mobile: 111 Federal Building (Telephone Belmont 3781, Ext. 214), P. O. Box 670.
- Monroeville: City Hall (Telephone 90), P. O. Box 169.

Florida:
- Pensacola: 18 Federal Building (Telephone 5652), P. O. Box 343.

Louisiana:
- New Orleans: 4425 Bienville Ave. (Telephone Audubon 3860), P. O. Box 7086, Sta. G.

Mississippi:
- Hattiesburg: 110 Evans Street (Telephone 2686), P. O. Box 988.
- Laurel: Civic Center, P. O. Box 546.

GENERAL OFFICES OF STATES COOPERATING

Alabama: Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Montgomery.
Florida: Assistant Plant Commissioner, State Plant Board, Gainesville.
Louisiana: State Entomologist, Baton Rouge.
Mississippi: Entomologist, State Plant Board, State College.

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., May 8, 1942.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has promulgated a revision, effective on and after May 6, 1942, of the white-fringed beetle quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 72) and regulations supplemental thereto. The purposes of the revision are to extend the regulated areas to include additional infested sections in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi; to release an area in the vicinity of Monroeville, Ala.; to add to the list of commodities restricted throughout the year lily bulbs, grass sod, peanut hay, and nursery stock including greenhouse-grown annuals and perennials; to lift restrictions on sweetpotatoes, peas, and beans; and to require cleaning of freight cars and other vehicles.

Copies of the quarantine as revised may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala., May 21, 1942; the Times Picayune, New Orleans, La., May 21, 1942; the News, Jackson, Miss., May 22, 1942; the Florida Times Union, Jacksonville, Fla., May 21, 1942.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, June 30, 1942.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Attention is invited to the inclosed revision of Quarantine Order No. 72 of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, on account of the white-fringed beetle, modifying slightly the area under quarantine and making some changes in the list of restricted articles and other revisions as indicated. Postmasters in the quarantined areas will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 503, Fourth Revision, Supplement No. 1 | Effective May 6, 1942

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED; TREATMENT AUTHORIZED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Further investigational work has shown that it is possible to kill all stages of the white-fringed beetle by methyl bromide fumigation under partial vacuum applied at a modified dosage or at a modified temperature under the dosage heretofore

authorized. This work has also shown the practicability of applying these treatments to soil masses up to 16 inches in diameter, instead of the maximum 11-inch diameter required heretofore. The instructions in B. E. P. Q. 503, fourth revision, which became effective January 9, 1942, are modified accordingly.

The description as to the size requirements of the soil masses has been somewhat reworded for the purpose of clarification.

§ 301.72–5 (c) [3] *Administrative instructions—Treatments authorized.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by paragraph (*a*) of § 301.72–5, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Regulation 5 of Notice of Quarantine No. 72 on account of the white-fringed beetle], subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) of § 301.72–5 (c) [page 2 of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 503, fourth revision] is hereby modified effective May 6, 1942, to read as follows:

(2) *Methyl bromide fumigation under partial vacuum.*—(i) Fumigation under partial vacuum equivalent to at least 24.5 inches of mercury may be done with a dosage of either 4 pounds methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet, including the space occupied by the commodity, with an exposure of 1½ hours at a temperature of 70° F.; or a dosage of 3 pounds of methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet for a period of 1½ hours at a temperature of 75° F. In either case the vacuum shall be maintained during the entire period.

(ii) The soil masses shall have a diameter of not more than 16 inches if spherical, or if not spherical the masses or pots shall be of such size that no point within them will be more than 8 inches from the nearest point on the surface.

(iii) The soil shall not be wet but shall be in condition satisfactory to the inspector when treatment is applied.

(iv) The fumigant-air mixture shall be circulated in the fumigation chamber by means of a fan the first 15 minutes of the exposure period to mix the vaporized fumigant thoroughly with the air in the chamber and bring it in contact with the surface of the soil balls. The soil balls shall be washed with one or more changes of air at the end of the exposure period.

(v) A standard vacuum fumigation chamber which can be closed tight and will withstand an external pressure of at least one atmosphere is required. A vacuum pump of sufficient capacity to reduce the pressure within the vacuum chamber to the equivalent of 3 inches of mercury (a 27-inch vacuum at sea level) in not more than 20 minutes is necessary.

(7 C. F. R. § 301.72–5; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 29th day of April 1942.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

B. E. P. Q. 485, Ninth Revision — Effective May 11, 1942 through July 31, 1942

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED

§ 301.72a *Administrative instructions; removal of certification requirements for specified articles.*—(a) Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of § 301.72, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 72, on account of the white-fringed beetle], all certification requirements for the interstate movement from the regulated areas are hereby waived effective May 11, 1942, through July 31, 1942, for the following articles and materials enumerated in § 301.72–3:

(1) *Soil, sand, and gravel, as indicated below:* (i) Soil, when taken from a depth of at least 2 feet below the existing surface, and when entirely free from any surface soil to a depth of 2 feet.

(ii) Sand and gravel when washed, processed, or otherwise treated to the satisfaction of the inspector.

[3] Superseding §§ 301.72–5a and b.

(2) *Articles other than soil:* When free from soil and when sanitation practices as prescribed by the inspector are maintained to his satisfaction, the following articles are exempt from certification during the period specified above:

(i) Nursery stock, including all annual and perennial plants.

(ii) Hay, including peanut hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold.

(iii) Seed cotton, baled cotton lint and linters, and cottonseed when free from gin trash.

(iv) Lily bulbs, except when freshly harvested and uncured.

(v) Forest products such as cordwood, stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties.

(vi) Peanuts in shells and peanut shells.

(vii) Used implements, machinery, and containers.

(viii) Brick, tile, stone, cinders, concrete slabs, and building blocks.

(ix) Potatoes, except locally grown potatoes.

It has been determined that the methods under which such articles and materials are produced and handled, the maintenance of sanitation practices, or the application of control measures and natural conditions, have so decreased the intensity of infestation in the regulated areas as to eliminate risk of spread of the white-fringed beetle, thereby justifying the removal of certification requirements as set forth above.

(b) Except as specified above, the following articles and materials shall remain under the restrictions of § 301.72–3 throughout the year:

(1) All soil, earth, sand, clay, peat, muck, compost, and manure, whether moved independent of, or in connection with, or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things.

(2) Grass sod.

(3) Lily bulbs when freshly harvested and uncured.

(4) Scrap metal and junk.

(5) Gin trash.

(6) Locally grown potatoes are under regulation during May, June, and July.

This revision supersedes Circular B. E. P. Q. 485, eighth revision, which became effective May 1, 1941.

(7 C. F. R., § 301.72; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161).

Done at Washington this 1st day of May 1942.

P. N. ANNAND, *Chief.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

L. A. HAWKINS RETIRES

[Press notice]

JUNE 3, 1942.

The United States Department of Agriculture announced today the retirement of Dr. L. A. Hawkins, veteran of 35 years' service in the Department. He has been in charge of the Division of Control Investigations in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine since this Division was started. Born in Lamont, Iowa, he attended public school at Rowley, Iowa, and received his undergraduate work at Morningside College in that State and his doctor's degree from Johns Hopkins University.

C. P. Clausen, head of the Division of Foreign Insect Parasite Introduction, will take charge of the work of the Division of Control Investigations in addition to his parasite work until more permanent arrangements are made for the administration of this activity. Mr. Clausen was born in Randall, Iowa, attended the Oklahoma A. & M. College and the University of California. During the first World War he served as 2d Lieutenant, Coast Artillery.

WALTER E. DOVE NAMED USDA DIVISION CHIEF

[Press notice]

JUNE 10, 1942

The United States Department of Agriculture announced today the appointment of Dr. Walter E. Dove as chief of the Division of Insects Affecting Man and Animals (Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine), in the absence of Emory C. Cushing, who has joined the military services as Major, Sanitary Corps, U. S. Army.

Dr. Dove was born in Hamburg, Miss., and attended public school in Roxie, Miss. He graduated from the Mississippi State College with B. S. degree, and received his Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins University. During the last war Dr.

Dove was a 2d Lieutenant in the Air Service, serving 13 months in France. In 1931 a paper on the transmission of endemic typhus through the bites of tropical rat lice, prepared by Dr. Dove and Dr. Bedford Shelmire, was awarded the silver medal of the American Medical Association. His previous service with the Bureau embraces a series of responsible assignments in the field of insect research and control, including the direction of an educational program for the control of screwworms in livestock in the southern United States and the direction of grasshopper control work in most of the States west of the Mississippi River. He has recently been in charge of research work on mosquitoes and other insect pests of man and livestock in the Southeast.

S. B. FRACKER NAMED COORDINATOR OF INSECT AND DISEASE RESEARCH; IS SUCCEEDED BY J. F. MARTIN

[Press notice]

MAY 8, 1942.

The United States Department of Agriculture today announced the appointment of Dr. Stanley B. Fracker as Research Coordinator on the staff of Dr. E. C. Auchter, Agricultural Research Administrator. Doctor Fracker will coordinate research dealing with plant diseases and insects affecting plants and animals. In addition to his attention to research in these fields, Doctor Fracker will also review plant pest control programs and will be responsible for Department cooperation with industry in insect and plant disease research.

At the same time the Department announced the appointment of Dr. James Francis Martin to suceed Doctor Fracker as Chief of the Division of Plant Disease Control, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.This Division is responsible for the control and prevention of spread of white pine blister rust and black stem rust of cereals.

Doctor Fracker was born at Ashton, Iowa. He received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Illinois in 1915 and has been active in entomological research and control work for the past 27 years.

In 1915 Doctor Fracker was appointed Assistant State Entomologist and later was promoted to the position of State Entomologist of Wisconsin. In June, 1927, he entered the Department of Agriculture as Senior Plant Quarantine Administrator in the Federal Horticultural Board, in charge of Domestic Plant Quarantines; from 1928 to 1942, he served in the same capacity in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Doctor Martin was born in Amherst, Mass., November 17, 1888. He attended the public schools in Amherst and graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural College (now Massachusetts State College) in 1912, and in 1914 received the degree of M. S., and in 1915 the degree of Ph.D. from the same institution.

Doctor Martin started his work with the United States Department of Agriculture in 1913 working in the parasite laboratory of the gypsy moth investigations. In 1915 while working as a deputy nursery inspector of the Massachusetts State Department of Agriculture he discovered the general distribution of white pine blister rust on native pines in Massachusetts. Doctor Martin has been associated with white pine blister rust work in the Department of Agriculture since its inception, and was placed in charge of this work in 1934.

P. Q. C. A. 310, Supplement No. 5

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF PERU

JUNE 1, 1942.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS OF JULY 19, 1941, LIMA

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COFFEE AND THE INTRODUCTION OF PARASITIC INSECTS

Orders of the President of Peru dated at Lima, July 19, 1941, prohibit the importation into Peru of coffee plants, and parts thereof, including the seeds, on account of the possibility of introducing the coffee berry borer, *Stephanoderes coffeae* Hag., and:

The introduction of parasitic insects shall be effected solely through the technical staff of the Department of Agriculture and Livestock. A separate authorization for each importation of parasitic insects will be required, to be issued by the Plant Protection Board.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF PLANT MATERIAL BY AIR

The prohibition against the importation of fresh fruits, vegetables, seeds, and plants by air, as stated in Art. 6, page 5 of P. Q. C. A. 310 still stands. Nevertheless, upon application of the importer, and with the approval of the Plant Quarantine Service, the Bureau of Agriculture and Livestock may authorize the entry of such plant material by air, and will issue permits for such importations. (Letter from Mr. Julio Gaudron, Plant Quarantine Service, Lima, Peru, April 25. 1942.)

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

B. E. P. Q. 477, Supplement No. 2

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

JUNE 1, 1942

IMPORTATION OF UNTOASTED CACAO PERMITTED TEMPORARILY

(Decree No. 769 of March 26, 1942)

Foreign Commerce Weekly for May 9, 1942, reports that the importation of untoasted cacao beans into Colombia is permitted through the ports of Buenaventura and Ipiales for 6 months beginning March 26, 1942, according to the above decree. The cacao beans are subject to sanitary inspection and must be shipped perfectly dry in double packing of paper or fiber.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period April 1 to June 30, 1942, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Agapita Placincia de Roja	Brownsville, Tex	1 orange	$1.00
E. K. Austin	Del Rio, Tex	5 avocado seeds	1.00
Pablo Garcia	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Maria Muniz	do	3 avocados	1.00
Jose Cardenas	Eagle Pass, Tex	1 orange	1.00
Lupe Zepeda	do	14 avocados, 6 mangoes, and 4 mameys.	1.00
Julia M. de Rivera	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Cruz Bustos	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Tomas Rodriguez	do	do	1.00
Elias Menchaca	do	8 mangoes	1.00
Albert S. Aguilar	do	4 plants	1.00
Joe Medina	do	1 orange	1.00
Dorotea Chavez de Barrios	do	2 sapotes	1.00
Trinidad Saucedo de Perez	El Paso, Tex	2 live plants with soil	.40
Silvania Zurita de Sandoval	do	1 mango	.10
Felipa Gomez de Zanez	Hidalgo, Tex	21 cuttings	1.00
Do	do	2 plants	1.00
Concepcion Vasquez	do	1 mamey	1.00
Natalia Guajardo	do	1 mamey seed	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Refugia Castaneda	Hidalgo, Tex	1 avocado seed	$1.00
Trinidad Gonzalez	do	1 mango	1.00
Concepcion Perez	do	2 avocados	1.00
Jesus Trevino	do	4 avocados	1.00
Santos Mata	do	2 avocados	1.00
Rosa Leander	do	4 avocados	1.00
Abundio Perez	do	1 mango	1.00
Nativad Ramos	do	do	1.00
Guadalupe Garza Barreire	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Samuel Farias	do	3 plants	1.00
Trinidad Roman	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Maria Garcia	do	1 avocado	1.00
Juana Canche	do	4 avocados	1.00
Fanilicia Florez	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Cristiano Alaniz	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Maria Victoria M. Martinez	do	2 plants (bulbs)	1.00
German Rocha	do	10 plants	1.00
Guadalupe Torez	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Matiana Bustamante	do	7 plants	1.00
Maria Vasques	do	1 mango	1.00
Maria Garcia	do	2 apples	1.00
Maria Refugio Anzallua	do	1 orange	1.00
Beatriz B. Saenz	do	4 avocados	1.00
Josepa Sancha Zamora	do	2 plants	1.00
Lucia Wise	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Cristina Sanchez	do	2 avocados	1.00
Damasio Rodea	do	5 apricots	1.00
Mrs. A. L. Fields	do	2 avocado seeds and 10 plants	1.00
Guadelupe Villeral	do	1 mango	1.00
Hilma Gonzalez	do	1 avocado	1.00
Rafael B. De Melina	do	4 avocados	1.00
Simon Gutierrez, Jr	Laredo, Tex	2 plants	1.00
Peter Simonini	do	4 orchid plants	1.00
Rebecca Garcia	do	7 gladioli bulbs	1.00
Mrs. Josefa Solas Garcia	do	4 ounces miscellaneous seed	1.00
Roberto Jasso	do	1 orchid plant	1.00
Minnie Jasso	do	1 plant	1.00
Josefina Torres	do	1 mamey	1.00
Maria Jasso	do	do	1.00
Lupe Midrano	do	do	1.00
W. Salazar	do	2 oranges, 1 mango, and 4 avocados.	1.00
Lozaro Torres	do	4 avocados	1.00
Josefa G. Guerrero	do	23 plants	1.00
F. R. Ayala	do	1 mango and 1 orange	1.00
Guadalupe Diaz	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Lozano Torres	do	4 avocados	1.00
Belen Trevino Bocanegro	Mercedes, Tex	2 plants and 3 cuttings	1.00

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A. C. BAKER, *in Field Charge, Fruitfly Investigations* (headquarters, *Mexico City, Mexico*).

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